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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 735—81st Congress

Chapter 815—2d Session

S. 3698

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INSPECTION SERVICES. Enables the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspectional services at United States border points involving overtime work.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON S. 3698

June 5, 1950	Senator Aiken introduced S. 3698 which was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the bill as introduced. Statement of Senator Aiken explaining the bill.
July 11, 1950	Senate Committee reported S. 3698 without amendment. Senate Report 1944. Print of the bill as reported.
July 26, 1950	Senate discussed and passed S. 3698 as reported.
July 27, 1950	Print of S. 3698 as referred to the House Committee on Agriculture.
July 28, 1950	Hearings: House hearings held but not printed. No resume.
August 10, 1950	House Committee reported S. 3698 without amendment. House Report 2853. Print of the bill as reported.
August 21, 1950	House passed S. 3698 as reported.
August 28, 1950	Approved. Public Law 735.

S. 3698

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 5 (legislative day, MARCH 29), 1950

Mr. AIKEN (for himself and Mr. HOLLAND) introduced the following bill;
which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and
Forestry

A BILL

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to pay em-
4 ployees of the United States Department of Agriculture per-
5 forming inspection or quarantine services relating to imports
6 into and exports from the United States, for all overtime,
7 night, or holiday work performed by them at any place
8 where such inspection and quarantine services are performed,
9 at such rates as he may determine, and to accept from per-
10 sons for whom such work is performed reimbursement for
11 any sums paid out by him for such work.

A BILL

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work.

By Mr. AIKEN and Mr. HOLLAND

JUNE 5 (legislative day, MARCH 29), 1950

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

which would also endanger the rights of our American children and their individual freedom, which has been the American heritage, by gradually undermining free enterprise and establishing heavy new tax burdens and unprecedented national deficit: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Ravenna Lions Club, of Ravenna, Nebr., does hereby go on record against any form of compulsory health insurance or any system of political medicine designed for national bureaucratic control; and we hereby respectfully request that you use every effort at your command to prevent the enactment of such legislation.

RAVENNA LIONS CLUB,

R. J. CHOT, D. D. S.,

President.

CLARENCE F. FISHER,

Secretary.

RAVENNA, NEBR.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

Mr. CORDON, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to which was referred the bill (S. 3639) providing for an extension of the time during which annual assessment work on mining claims held by location in the United States may be made, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report (No. 1777) thereon.

INVESTIGATION OF RELATIONS OF UNITED STATES WITH INDIANS AND INDIAN TRIBES

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, under the Congressional Reorganization Act the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has jurisdiction over the relations of the United States with Indians and Indian tribes. From the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, I report an original resolution to authorize an appropriation of \$25,000 to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs for the purpose of carrying out the obligation which is imposed upon the committee by the Reorganization Act, and request that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 292) was received and referred to the committee on Rules and Administration, as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, for the purpose of making a complete study and investigation of the relations of the United States with the Indians and the Indian tribes with a view to recommending legislation thereon, is authorized to hold such hearings, to sit and act at such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Senate to employ such experts, and such clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testimony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee under this resolution, which shall not exceed \$25,000, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

The Secretary of the Senate reported that on today, June 5, 1950, he presented

to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 794. An act for the relief of certain contractors employed in connection with the construction of the United States Appraisers Building, San Francisco, Calif.; and

S. 1008. An act to define the application of the Federal Trade Commission Act and the Clayton Act to certain pricing practices.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the third time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. KERR (for Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma and himself):

S. 3692. A bill to authorize the construction, operation, and maintenance by the Secretary of the Interior of the Cobb Creek reclamation project, Oklahoma; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. CAPEHART:

S. 3693. A bill for the relief of Toshi Koike; and

S. 3694. A bill for the relief of Kasuko Yamazaki and minor child, Margaret Ann Yamazaki; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCARRAN:

S. 3695. A bill for the relief of Francis Kheen San Thu, Mary Luke Thu, Catherine Thu, Victoria Thu, and Anne Bernadette Thu; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUTLER:

S. 3696. A bill to authorize the sale of inherited interests in certain allotted land under the jurisdiction of the Winnebago Indian Agency, Nebr.; to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FREAR:

S. 3697. A bill to amend the Internal Revenue Code so as to provide for a judicial determination of the existence of fraud prior to the assessment of an additional tax for fraud, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Finance.

(Mr. AIKEN (for himself and Mr. HOLLAND) introduced Senate bill 3698, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. JOHNSON of Texas:

S. 3699. A bill for the relief of Linda Leo; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 3700. A bill to provide for a preliminary examination and survey of streams in the vicinity of Alice, Tex., with a view to their improvement in the interests of flood control and allied purposes; to the Committee on Public Works.

By Mr. O'MAHONEY:

S. 3701. A bill to increase criminal penalties under the Sherman Antitrust Act; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SALTONSTALL:

S. 3702. A bill for the relief of Northeast Airlines, Inc.; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOEY:

S. 3703. A bill for the relief of Jacoba van Dorp; and

S. 3704. A bill for the relief of Yoshie Murakami; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

INSPECTION SERVICE BY BUREAU OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, on behalf of the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] and myself, I introduce for appropriate reference a bill to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work, and I ask unanimous consent that the bill, together with a statement pre-

pared by me, explanatory of the bill, may be printed in the Record.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The bill will be received and appropriately referred, and without objection, the bill and statement presented by the Senator from Vermont will be printed in the Record. The Chair hears no objection.

The bill (S. 3698) to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work, introduced by Mr. AIKEN (for himself and Mr. HOLLAND), was read twice by its title, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to pay employees of the United States Department of Agriculture performing inspection or quarantine services relating to imports into and exports from the United States, for all overtime, night, or holiday work performed by them at any place where such inspection and quarantine services are performed, at such rates as he may determine, and to accept from persons for whom such work is performed reimbursement for any sums paid out by him for such work.

The statement presented by Mr. AIKEN is as follows:

STATEMENT BY SENATOR AIKEN

On a number of occasions in recent years I have received complaints from my constituents in Vermont regarding available inspection service by the Bureau of Animal Industry in connection with the importation of livestock offered for entry from Canada at ports on the Vermont-Canadian border. Upon discussing this subject with representatives of the Bureau of Animal Industry, I have always been informed that their appropriations are so limited that they are only able to schedule the hours of duty of their inspectors to meet the greatest need, and lacking appropriations from which to pay the inspectors for overtime service they have not been in a position to furnish inspection services except during the designated hours of duty. The effect then has been to prohibit these importations during other than those designated hours.

Quite recently this service was denied because the animals arrived at the border port of entry only a few minutes after the end of the designated period when the animal industry inspector, who is stationed 35 miles distant, is available on an on-call basis. I have, therefore, gone into this matter at considerable length and learn that inspectors at the ports of entry working for the Bureau of Animal Industry as well as inspectors at such ports working for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine are both under the same disadvantage. Inspectors of the Bureau of Customs and the Immigration and Naturalization Service under most conditions can perform these services on a reimbursable overtime basis under the provisions of special legislation. However, there is no comparable legislation applicable to the import-export inspection and quarantine work of the Department of Agriculture. Both bureaus have had to deny requests for overtime services from those who have indicated a willingness to pay for it because they lacked authority to accept such reimbursement. I am, therefore, offering for the junior Senator from Florida and myself this proposed legislation to enable the Department of Agriculture to assign inspectors to meet emergencies or for the arrivals outside of the hours of the regular tours of duty in a manner which is not now possible because of the inadequacy of their appropriations to pay their personnel for these services.

I would further point out that there is a precedent for this language in the act of July 24, 1919 (41 Stat. 24; 7 U. S. C. 394), and the act of August 4, 1949 (Public Law 206, 81st Cong.), which in almost identical language authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to pay employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry for overtime services of inspectors in meat packing establishments and in establishments producing virus, serum, toxin, and analogous products. With such legislation the Secretary of Agriculture can assign available inspectors upon request to meet demands for these inspection services, over and above that which he is able to furnish free of cost to the public under the appropriations available. He will have assurance that the employees may be paid for such services without jeopardizing the appropriations available to him for payment for the services of the employees on their regular assignments to this work. The next time one of my constituents in Vermont, for example, requires this service after the hours when the inspector is regularly on duty, he can make arrangements to receive it if an inspector is available and reimburse the Government for the payment for that inspector's services.

I have learned from my esteemed colleague, the Senator from Florida, enactment of this legislation would solve a very difficult situation recently arising in some of the Florida ports where, for lack of funds, the Bureau of Animal Industry has had to refuse the services of its inspectors for other than regular hours of duty, as well as discontinuing service at several ports, which is seriously hampering the new and flourishing business in the export by air of blooded animals to Latin American countries.

I have also learned in talking with the representatives of BEFQ that their situation with respect to this problem is very nearly the same as that of the BAI and that despite the increases in demand for their inspection services they are being forced to spread their personnel assignments to give as much plant quarantine protection to the country as is possible with the funds made available to them. As a result they are likewise being forced to refuse requests for service on an overtime basis because of lack of funds from which to pay the inspectors for overtime work. If enacted this bill will help that Bureau to solve the difficult problem of giving the service requested at the time it is wanted by the importers or the transportation industry requesting it.

INVESTIGATION OF GASOLINE PRICE INCREASES

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, on behalf of myself, and the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], I desire to submit a resolution, and ask unanimous consent that I may make a short statement thereon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Michigan? The Chair hears none, and he may proceed.

Mr. FERGUSON. Mr. President, on behalf of myself and the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY], I submit a resolution calling upon the Senate Judiciary Committee to investigate the constantly rising trend of retail gasoline prices, and any relationship between that trend and the adequacy of antitrust laws and their administration in this field.

We start with the proposition that constantly rising gasoline prices impose a tremendous burden upon gasoline consumers and retailers. Statements from my constituents in Michigan confirm this fact, and I can assume that it is general.

Ten general price rises in the past 4 years are sufficient to excite the concern of the Congress, which has the prime responsibility of protecting the public interest in such matters. A period of creeping inflation imposes upon Congress a special responsibility to detect any factors in our economy which would aggravate an already serious situation.

It is true that there have been several inquiries into this field by congressional committees. My review of those inquiries, however, suggests that they have been devoted almost exclusively to a study of the economic factors which may be involved in gasoline price rises. Economic factors obviously have their bearing upon the market price of gasoline, but I am impressed by the fact that they seem to operate in just one way—to rationalize price increases, and never to suggest the possibility or necessity of decreases.

A cold winter and short supplies of fuel oil tend to boost gasoline prices. Likewise a warm winter has the effect of driving up gasoline prices. Heavy petroleum imports are used to justify a rise in gasoline prices, but an inadequate foreign supply does the same. And so on.

State and local taxes on retail gasoline sales affect the ultimate price to the consumer. Yet it is a fact that since the war States which have not raised their gasoline taxes—and Michigan is a prominent example—have experienced price increases as great as or greater than States which have levied new taxes. This is an anomaly which is difficult to rationalize on economic grounds.

I believe that we should look behind the economic elements, and investigate the competitive situation as it exists in the gasoline industry, to determine whether it has a bearing on the price pattern.

The normal operation of the price system is that when one producer reduces prices his competitors seek to match the cut. It does not follow that when one producer raises prices his competitors should do likewise. The normal operation of the market should be to the contrary. Yet we see just that happening, time after time. It smells of monopolistic practices and manipulations.

It would be unjustifiable to say that the uniform upward trend of gasoline prices constitutes a prima facie case of collusion or conspiracy. Yet the situation exists and can only be resolved by inquiring into the operation of the antitrust laws in this situation. That is the purpose of my resolution.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. FERGUSON. I yield to the Senator from Wyoming.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. I desire to ask the Senator if this resolution does not emphasize the incongruity which was exemplified upon the floor of the Senate last week, when opposition was indicated to a bill which would permit competition by reducing retail prices, and the opposition was based upon the contention that the reducing of prices would be monopolistic.

Mr. FERGUSON. Yes; the Senator is correct.

As a suggestion of a method of procedure, the recent history of the retail gasoline market should be studied to determine the pattern which it shows. The economic data which have been compiled by various other inquiries should be compiled and evaluated. Consultations should be held with the Antitrust Division of the Justice Department as to its experience and recommendations in this field.

On the basis of that preliminary work, an effort should be made to determine whether collusive manipulations have been accountable for the price pattern, and whether it has been shaped in violation of law or whether further legislation is deemed necessary or advisable.

I wish to say that I appreciate the remarks of the Senator from Wyoming in connection with the resolution which he joins me in sending to the desk.

Mr. President, under the Reorganization Act the Committee on the Judiciary has jurisdiction of trust and price monopoly legislation, and I ask that the resolution be referred to that committee, and printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 291) was received, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas, during the years following the cessation of hostilities in World War II, the constantly advancing retail prices charged for gasoline in the State of Michigan and in other States has imposed upon consumers of gasoline and upon independent retail distributors thereof a heavy economic burden; and

Whereas the pattern of such successive increases in prices is such as to suggest the possibility that forces other than normal economic market factors are responsible therefor; and

Whereas it is essential in a time of creeping inflation to exercise the utmost vigilance to detect and remedy any factors in our economy which would aggravate an already serious situation: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation to determine (a) whether the pattern of retail price increases in the petroleum industry during the past 5 years has resulted from any unlawful manipulation of prices, and (b) whether any legislation is necessary to supplement the antitrust laws to remedy any unwholesome practices which may exist within any part of the petroleum industry. The committee shall report to the Senate at the earliest practicable date, but in no event later than December 31, 1950, the results of its study and investigation, together with such recommendations as it may deem advisable for additional legislation.

Sec. 2. For the purposes of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Eighty-first Congress, to employ upon a temporary basis such technical, clerical, and other assistants as it deems advisable and, with the consent of the head of the department or agency concerned, to utilize the services, information, facilities, and personnel of all agencies in the executive branch of the Government. The expenses

PLANT AND ANIMAL INSPECTION SERVICE

JULY 11 (legislative day, JULY 1), 1950.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. AIKEN, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 3698]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3698) to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass without amendment.

Enactment of S. 3698 is recommended in a report from the Department of Agriculture as contained in a letter dated June 19, 1950, from Secretary of Agriculture Charles F. Brannan. A copy of the report explaining the purpose of the bill is attached hereto and made a part of this report.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., June 19, 1950.

HON. ELMER THOMAS,
*Chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: This is in reply to your request of June 6, 1950, for a report on S. 3698, a bill to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work.

The Department employees covered are those engaged in inspection and quarantine services relating to imports and exports of livestock and agricultural products, and other articles or materials which are the subject of Federal agricultural quarantine laws and regulations. They are employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. These programs are carried out for the protection of agriculture in the United States. The work covers principally the inspection of authorized animal and plant importations for dangerous or injurious animal or plant diseases and insect pests and the examination of incoming carriers, cargoes, passenger's baggage, and mail for prohibited or restricted products which might be the means of introducing such diseases or pests. A more limited number of exportations are also involved.

The basic workweek of Federal employees who are engaged in this work is 40 hours as prescribed by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended. Modern postwar commerce, particularly airborne commerce, takes place at all

hours of the day, 7 days a week. Although every effort is made to stagger hours of duty as far as conditions will permit, such action is very often impossible, as in the case of only one inspector assigned to the work at one or more ports. Because of limited funds, overtime is ordered only in those exceptional cases where traffic arrivals, over the timing of which the Department has no control, require inspection and quarantine service as a protection to the Nation.

Contacts with importers and carriers from time to time indicate that, with shipments involving commodities on which substantial losses might be incurred if not handled expeditiously, the industry generally would willingly assume the cost of overtime of Federal inspectors engaged in this work as contemplated in S. 3698. It is also believed that with continued close supervision to hold overtime costs to the minimum, the industry would willingly pay the slight costs for their convenience.

Passage of the bill is recommended. If enacted the provisions of this bill would not increase the present cost to the Government for agriculture quarantine service but they will enable the Bureaus of Animal Industry and Entomology and Plant Quarantine to give increased service to the industry and more adequate protection to the agricultural health and welfare of this country.

In view of the subsequent request that this report be submitted immediately, we have not obtained from the Bureau of the Budget advice as to the relationship of this bill or our report thereon to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES F. BRANNAN, *Secretary.*

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Calendar No. 1947

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 3698

[Report No. 1944]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 5 (legislative day, MARCH 29), 1950

Mr. AIKEN (for himself and Mr. HOLLAND) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 11 (legislative day, JULY 1), 1950

Reported by Mr. AIKEN, without amendment

A BILL

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to pay em-
4 ployees of the United States Department of Agriculture per-
5 forming inspection or quarantine services relating to imports
6 into and exports from the United States, for all overtime,
7 night, or holiday work performed by them at any place
8 where such inspection and quarantine services are performed,
9 at such rates as he may determine, and to accept from per-
10 sons for whom such work is performed reimbursement for
11 any sums paid out by him for such work.

A BILL

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work.

By Mr. AIKEN and Mr. HOLLAND

JUNE 5 (legislative day, MARCH 29), 1950
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JULY 11 (legislative day, JULY 1), 1950
Reported without amendment

determination of the armed services themselves should be the deciding factor. The armed services very definitely indicate that it is most essential that this bill be passed.

Mr. HUNT. Mr. President, I should simply like to say that I have served notice that, at the first opportunity, I intend to call up this bill because of its importance. I hope that will be done immediately following the conclusion of the call of the Consent Calendar.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I should like to point out that a motion to be made following the conclusion of the calendar to lay aside the appropriation bill, presents the question of how far that can be permitted by the Senators in charge of the appropriation bill.

Mr. HUNT. I may say to the distinguished Senator from Ohio that there are four Senators who want to make statements for the Record. Perhaps it will only take 35 or 40 minutes. Laying aside the appropriation bill at this time is, I think, secondary to the consideration of this bill.

AUTHORIZATION OF CERTAIN FUNCTIONS BY NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS

The bill (H. R. 5074) to promote the national defense by authorizing specifically certain functions of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to the effective prosecution of aeronautical research, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

Mr. CHAVEZ. Over.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Objection is heard, and the bill will go over.

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, will the Senator withhold his objection, please? If it is his desire that an explanation be given of the bill—

Mr. CHAVEZ. No. The Senator from Wyoming has stated that it is his purpose, following the conclusion of the call of the Consent Calendar, to ask consideration of this bill. That being the case, there is no necessity for making an explanation at this time.

Mr. GURNEY. No. We are now talking about Calendar Order No. 1942, House bill 5074 relative to the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, I misunderstood the Senator from Wyoming. I have no objection.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Let the Chair state the question before the Senate. The question, Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 5074)?

Mr. McCARRAN. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. GURNEY. Mr. President, this bill has been unanimously reported by the Armed Service Committee. As I understand, it in no way changes the present law, which is made up entirely of the riders which have appeared from time to time on appropriation bills. The bill has been passed by the House. If passed by the Senate, it will be unnecessary to place authorizing language in the appropriation bill for this Advisory Com-

mittee. It does not in any way change the present law. There is one amendment, as will be noted from the committee report, but it is a minor one, and I believe the House will agree to it. If there are any specific questions regarding the bill, I shall be glad to answer them.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 5074) to promote the national defense by authorizing specifically certain functions of the National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics necessary to the effective prosecution of aeronautical research, and for other purposes, which had been reported from the Committee on Armed Services, with an amendment, on page 2, line 17, after the word "necessary", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That no such alien shall be employed until he has been cleared for such appointment as a result of an appropriate security investigation as determined by the Director of the Committee."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

INCREASE OF MAXIMUM SALARY OF THREE INCUMBENTS OF CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

The bill (S. 3875) to amend section 9 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 9 of the Central Intelligence Agency Act of 1949 (act of June 20, 1949, ch. 227, sec. 9, 63 Stat. 212) is hereby amended by deleting the figure "\$10,000" and substituting in lieu thereof the figure "\$13,100."

BILL PASSED OVER

The bill (H. R. 7786) making appropriations for the support of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Since this bill is at present the unfinished business before the Senate, it will be passed over.

PERMANENT EASEMENTS OR RIGHTS-OF-WAY ON FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECTS

The bill (H. R. 1922) to amend section 10 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should appreciate very much an explanation of this bill.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, the present law gives the Secretary of the Interior, in the administration of reclamation projects, the authority to make grants, leases, and licenses for periods not to exceed 50 years. It has been found very necessary to add to that authority,

now existing by law, the authority to grant easements or rights-of-way. The committee was of opinion, and unanimously of opinion, that this additional authority to grant easements and rights-of-way was necessary in the construction of such projects, but the committee has recommended an amendment to provide that if a water users' organization is under any contract obligation for repayment on account of the project or division involved, that the consent of that organization should be obtained before any grant in excess of 25 years should be made. There was no objection to the measure in committee.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I wonder whether the distinguished Senator from Wyoming will tell us whether there are any costs involved in this matter?

Mr. O'MAHONEY. No; there are no costs involved.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. I thank the Senator.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 1922) to amend section 10 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939, which had been reported from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, with an amendment, on page 1, line 11, after the word "project", to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That, if a water users' organization is under contract obligation for repayment on account of the project or division involved, easements or rights-of-way for periods in excess of 25 years shall be granted only upon prior written approval of the governing board of such organization."

The amendment was agreed to.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time and passed.

REORGANIZATION PLAN NO. 27 OF 1950—RESOLUTION INDEFINITELY POSTPONED

The resolution (S. Res. 302) disapproving Reorganization Plan No. 27 of 1950 was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. In view of the action of the House, what is the pleasure of the Senate regarding this resolution?

Mr. TAFT. I move that the resolution be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Mr. President, perhaps a motion so broad as that would require some discussion. Why not let it go over?

Mr. TAFT. I thought we might as well get it off the calendar. The House has acted, and there is no necessity whatever for action by the Senate.

Mr. O'MAHONEY. Very well.

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, I only rise to ask that the resolution be taken off the calendar, for the reason stated by the Senator from Ohio.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the resolution will be indefinitely postponed.

PLANT AND ANIMAL INSPECTION SERVICE

The bill (S. 3698) to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work was announced as next in order.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. HENDRICKSON. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I would appreciate, and I am sure the Senate would appreciate, an explanation of the bill.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. An explanation is desired. The Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. This bill is for the accommodation of exporters and importers on our international borders. It would affect, primarily, those located along the Canadian border and along the Florida and Mexican coasts. Under the present law, inspectors of plants and animals are permitted to work only 40 hours a week. In the small ports of entry, where there is only one inspector, it makes a great deal of difference if an importer arrives late at the border. He cannot get the stock, whether it be plants, animals, or fruit, inspected, although the inspector might be in plain sight all the time. This bill will give the inspector the right to inspect plants and animals even though they arrive after hours. The Federal Government pays the inspector for the overtime work, and the Government, in turn, is reimbursed by the importer or the exporter, as the case may be.

So far as I know, there is no opposition to the bill. Certain importers have asked for it. The Department believes it to be entirely workable, and it would be a great accommodation and saving in time to those engaged in exporting and importing plants and animals.

Mr. HOLLAND. Mr. President, this measure is particularly important wherever aviation and commerce bring into this country plants and animals from countries in which there are serious infestations, such as the foot-and-mouth disease, or the Mediterranean fruitfly, or other pests or diseases which are a great menace to agriculture. So, Mr. President, from the aviation industry and from exporters and importers involved there has come this request, to which there has been no opposition at all. It will not cost the United States Government anything, and I hope that the bill may be passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 3698) to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to pay employees of the United States Department of Agriculture performing inspection or quarantine services relating to imports into and exports from the United States, for all overtime, night, or holiday work performed by them at any place where such inspection and quar-

antine services are performed, at such rates as he may determine, and to accept from persons for whom such work is performed reimbursement for any sums paid out by him for such work.

AVAILABILITY OF CONSERVATION MATERIALS AND SERVICES TO FARMERS

The bill (S. 2635) to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry if this bill would give the same relief as was given by the bill just passed. There is no question as to the time limit. If the inspectors could be paid for overtime, it would take care of many of the difficulties of meat inspectors, especially when large runs of livestock come in.

Mr. AIKEN. I would say that this bill would not cover the inspection of domestic plants and animals.

Mr. WHERRY. Why should it not be amended to include meat inspectors employed domestically, who have a similar difficulty? There are times when tremendous runs of cattle come to the market, and there is need for part-time inspectors. If we are going to extend the law to take care of the needs on the borders, why not extend it to take care of the needs of meat inspectors within the United States, when and if there is a demand?

Mr. AIKEN. I do not know as to that. All I can say is that there was no request for it.

Mr. WHERRY. I observe that.

Mr. AIKEN. I think it would help to alleviate situations such as those which were pointed out by the Senator from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON], involving the slaughtering of Canadian cattle, driven over the border. In the case of markets, such as Chicago, St. Paul, Sioux City, and Omaha, I do not think it would apply, because it has reference to exporters and importers.

Mr. WHERRY. I agree that the bill as amended does not apply to the situation within the confines of the United States. I should like to ask the distinguished Senator if he would accept an amendment that would make it apply, so that when and if huge runs of cattle come in they can be taken care of.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator from Vermont would have no personal objection to such an amendment, but I should not want to take a chance on killing what we have. I should like to have the advice of the Senator from Florida [Mr. HOLLAND] as to the advisability of amending the bill to cover inspectors of meat and slaughtering in this country.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I think some Senator might want to be heard on it.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, Senate bill 2635 would amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act by providing the Secretary discretionary power to set fair prices for conser-

vation materials to be bought in whole or in part with Federal funds. The act now makes it mandatory that the Secretary set fair prices and this action sometimes creates a situation where farmers cannot get the benefit of lower, competitive prices. By providing discretionary power to set fair prices, farmers will still be protected against unduly high prices for conservation materials used in the agricultural conservation program.

I might state to the distinguished Senator from Kansas that this bill had the unanimous approval of the committee of the Senate, as well as the committee of the House. It does not withdraw the right of the Secretary to establish a fair price; it simply makes it discretionary rather than mandatory.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill (S. 2635) to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the second paragraph of section 8 (b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act is amended (1) by striking from the last sentence of the language "at not to exceed a fair price fixed in accordance with regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary" and (2) by adding the following new sentence: "The price at which purchase orders for any conservation material or service are filled may be limited to a fair price fixed in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary."

AGRICULTURAL SERVICE PROGRAM

The bill (S. 2636) to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, was announced as next in order.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. Mr. President, may we have an explanation of the bill?

Mr. HOEY. Mr. President, this bill extends to December 31, 1952, section 8 (a) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. It has been unanimously reported by the committee.

Mr. SCHOEPEL. I have no objection.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2636) to amend the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended, and the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, which had been reported from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, with an amendment to strike out all after the enacting clause, and insert:

That section 8 (a), as amended, of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, is amended (a) by striking out "January 1, 1951" wherever it appears therein and inserting in lieu thereof "January 1, 1953," and (b) by striking out "December 31, 1950" and inserting in lieu thereof "December 31, 1952."

The amendment was agreed to. The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to amend the Soil Conservation

S. 3698

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 27, 1950

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to pay em-
4 ployees of the United States Department of Agriculture per-
5 forming inspection or quarantine services relating to imports
6 into and exports from the United States, for all overtime,
7 night, or holiday work performed by them at any place
8 where such inspection and quarantine services are performed,
9 at such rates as he may determine, and to accept from per-
10 sons for whom such work is performed reimbursement for
11 any sums paid out by him for such work.

Passed the Senate July 26 (legislative day, July 20),
1950.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

81ST CONGRESS
2d Session

S. 3698

AN ACT

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work.

JULY 27, 1950

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

81ST CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES } REPORT
2d Session } No. 2853

PLANT AND ANIMAL INSPECTION SERVICE

AUGUST 10, 1950.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 3698]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3698) to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

STATEMENT

The purpose of this bill is to authorize inspectors of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to perform overtime work and for the Bureaus to be compensated by the persons receiving the inspection for the costs of such overtime.

Inspectors of these Bureaus are stationed at seaports, airports, and highway entrances into the United States. Their purpose is to protect the agriculture and industry of this country against the entry of injurious plant and animal pests and diseases, and similar prohibited matter.

The increase in commerce since the war, particularly the increase in air traffic, has greatly amplified the work these inspectors are called upon to do. The basic workweek of the inspectors is 40 hours, and with commerce, particularly air traffic, arriving at ports of entry at all hours of the day or night the bureaus have experienced extreme difficulty in arranging the hours of employment so that inspectors are available at such ports of entry at all times.

The bill was introduced and the Department report made thereon prior to the outbreak of the Korean incident, but that emergency has greatly increased air traffic, particularly to west coast ports, and makes more urgent the adoption of this measure which will permit inspectors to work overtime on a reimbursable basis.

This principle is already in operation with regard to several other types of inspection services performed by the United States Government. The authority extended herein will not require any additional expenditure by the bureaus and will, in fact, permit their present inspection force to perform considerably more service than at present without any additional cost to the Government. //

DEPARTMENT REPORT

Following is the report of the Secretary of Agriculture recommending approval of this legislation:

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington 25, D. C., June 19, 1950.

Hon. ELMER THOMAS,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.

DEAR SENATOR THOMAS: This is in reply to your request of June 6, 1950, for a report on S. 3698, a bill to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work.

The Department employees covered are those engaged in inspection and quarantine services relating to imports and exports of livestock and agricultural products, and other articles or materials which are the subject of Federal agricultural quarantine laws and regulations. They are employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry and the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. These programs are carried out for the protection of agriculture in the United States. The work covers principally the inspection of authorized animal and plant importations for dangerous or injurious animal or plant diseases and insect pests and the examination of incoming carriers, cargoes, passenger's baggage, and mail for prohibited or restricted products which might be the means of introducing such diseases or pests. A more limited number of exportations are also involved.

The basic workweek of Federal employees who are engaged in this work is 40 hours as prescribed by the Federal Employees Pay Act of 1945, as amended. Modern postwar commerce, particularly airborne commerce, takes place at all hours of the day, 7 days a week. Although every effort is made to stagger hours of duty as far as conditions will permit, such action is very often impossible, as in the case of only one inspector assigned to the work at one or more ports. Because of limited funds, overtime is ordered only in those exceptional cases where traffic arrivals, over the timing of which the Department has no control, require inspection and quarantine service as a protection to the Nation.

Contacts with importers and carriers from time to time indicate that, with shipments involving commodities on which substantial losses might be incurred if not handled expeditiously, the industry generally would willingly assume the cost of overtime of Federal inspectors engaged in this work as contemplated in S. 3698. It is also believed that with continued close supervision to hold overtime costs to the minimum, the industry would willingly pay the slight costs for their convenience.

Passage of the bill is recommended. If enacted the provisions of this bill would not increase the present cost to the Government for agriculture quarantine service but they will enable the Bureaus of Animal Industry and Entomology and Plant Quarantine to give increased service to the industry and more adequate protection to the agricultural health and welfare of this country.

In view of the subsequent request that this report be submitted immediately, we have not obtained from the Bureau of the Budget advice as to the relationship of this bill or our report thereon to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES F. BRANNAN, *Secretary.*

Union Calendar No. 1008

81ST CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 3698

[Report No. 2853]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JULY 27, 1950

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AUGUST 10, 1950

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

AN ACT

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1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to pay em-
4 ployees of the United States Department of Agriculture per-
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6 into and exports from the United States, for all overtime,
7 night, or holiday work performed by them at any place
8 where such inspection and quarantine services are performed,
9 at such rates as he may determine, and to accept from per-

1 sons for whom such work is performed reimbursement for
 2 any sums paid out by him for such work.

Passed the Senate July 26 (legislative day, July 20),
 1950.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

Union Calendar No. 1008

81ST CONGRESS
 2d Session

S. 3698

[Report No. 2853]

AN ACT

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Page 6, line 23, after the word "as" delete the word "it" and insert in lieu thereof the word "he."

Page 7, line 3, delete the word "may" and insert in lieu thereof the word "shall."

Page 7, line 4, after the word "fund" insert the words "in the Treasury."

Page 7, line 4, after the word "enable" delete the word "it" and insert in lieu thereof the word "him."

Page 7, line 8, after the word "deposit" insert the words "in the Treasury."

Page 7, line 11, after the word "fund" and before the period insert the words "through the Division of Disbursement, Treasury Department."

Page 7, line 12, after the word "as" delete the word "may" and insert in lieu thereof the word "shall."

Page 7, line 17, after the word "as" delete the word "it" and insert in lieu thereof the word "he."

Page 7, line 25, strike out beginning with the word "amount" through the word "Act" in line 2, page 8, and insert before the period the words: "vessel's fair and reasonable value as determined by the Federal Maritime Board."

Page 8, line 2, strike out beginning with the word "Such" through the words "United States," appearing in line 7.

Page 8, line 12, after the word "exercise" delete the word "its" and insert in lieu thereof the word "his"; and after the word "perform" delete the word "its" and insert in lieu thereof the word "his."

Page 8, line 13, after the word "make" delete the word "its" and insert in lieu thereof the word "his."

Page 8, line 21, after the word "whenever" delete the word "it" and insert in lieu thereof the word "he."

Page 8, line 22, after the word "employ" insert the word "domestic," and after the word "of" insert the word "domestic."

Page 8, line 24, after the word "as" delete the word "its" and insert in lieu thereof the word "his."

Page 8, line 25, delete the first two words of the line "and settling"; delete the comma following the word "agent" and insert in lieu thereof a period; delete the word "and" and insert the words "The Secretary."

Page 9, line 3, before the word "Such" insert a new sentence reading as follows: "The services of such underwriting agents may be utilized in the adjustment of claims under insurance provided by this title, but no claim shall be paid unless and until it has been approved by the Secretary."

Page 9, line 11, after the word "as" delete the word "it" and insert in lieu thereof the word "he."

Page 9, line 16, after the word "avall" delete the word "itself" and insert in lieu thereof the word "himself."

Page 9, line 21, after the word "in" delete the word "its" and insert in lieu thereof the word "his."

Page 9, line 24, after the word "report" and before the period insert the words: "and in addition make quarterly progress reports to the Congress with reference to contracts entered into, proposed contracts, and the general progress of his insurance activities."

Page 11, line 20, delete the word "claimant," and insert in lieu thereof the word "claimant."

Page 11, after line 20, insert the following: "Sec. 1213. A person having an insurable interest in a vessel may, with the approval of the Secretary, insure with other underwriters in an amount in excess of the amount insured with the Secretary of Commerce, and in that event the Secretary of Commerce shall not be entitled to the benefit of such insurance."

"Sec. 1214. The authority of the Secretary to provide insurance and reinsurance under this title shall expire 5 years from the date of enactment of this title."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to provide war risk and certain marine and liability insurance."

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANS.

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7854) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon a certain claim of the Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick County, Kans.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That jurisdiction is hereby conferred on the Court of Claims to hear, determine, and render judgment upon, notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the claim of the Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick County, Kans., against the Government of the United States on account of delinquent real-estate taxes for the tax years 1944, 1945, 1946, and 1947 (together with penalties, interest, and charges) assessed and levied against three tracts of land in sections 11 and 14 of township 28 south, range 1 east, of the sixth principal meridian, in Sedgwick County, Kans., constituting the aircraft factory and grounds owned in such years by the Defense Plant Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and leased to the Boeing Airplane Co. and transferred on or about February 25, 1948, by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the United States subject to unpaid taxes for said 4 years. Such court shall determine the amount of said taxes, penalties, interest, and charges and render judgment in favor of said Board of County Commissioners of Sedgwick County, Kans., and against the United States for the amount of any such taxes, penalties, interest, and charges which such court may find and adjudge to have been lawfully assessed against such real estate and remaining due and unpaid. The court shall have such jurisdiction if suit is instituted within 60 days after the date of enactment of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FUTURE FARMERS OF AMERICA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2868) to incorporate the Future Farmers of America, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following persons: William T. Spanton, Washington, D. C.; Dudley M. Clements, College Park, Md.; Herbert B. Swanson, Washington, D. C.; R. Edward Naugher, Arlington, Va.; Elmer J. Johnson, Arlington, Va.; Rodolph D. Anderson, Columbia, S. C.; Earl H. Little, Concord, N. H.; Bert L. Brown, Olympia, Wash.; and Ralph A. Howard, Columbus, Ohio, are hereby created a body corporate by the name of Future Farmers of America (hereinafter referred to as the "corporation") and by such name shall be known and have perpetual succession and the powers and limitations contained in this act.

Sec. 2. The persons named in the first section of this act are authorized to meet to complete the organization of the corpora-

tion by the selection of officers, the adoption of regulations and bylaws, and the doing of such other acts as may be necessary for such purpose.

Sec. 3. The objects and purposes of the corporation shall be—

(1) to create, foster, and assist subsidiary chapters composed of students and former students of vocational agriculture in public schools qualifying for Federal reimbursement under the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act or the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (Public Law 347, 84th Cong., and Public Law 586, 79th Cong.), and associations of such chapters in the several States and Territories of the United States;

(2) to develop character, train for useful citizenship, and foster patriotism, and thereby to develop competent, aggressive rural and agricultural leadership;

(3) to create and nurture a love of country life by encouraging members to improve the farm home and its surroundings, to develop organized rural recreational activities, and to create more interest in the intelligent choice of farming occupations;

(4) to encourage the practice of thrift;

(5) to procure for and distribute to State associations, local chapters, and members all official Future Farmers of America supplies and equipment;

(6) to publish an official magazine and other publications for the members of the corporation;

(7) to strengthen the confidence of farm boys and young men in themselves and their work, to encourage members in the development of individual farming programs, and to promote their permanent establishment in farming by (a) encouraging improvement in scholarship; (b) providing prizes and awards to deserving students who have achieved distinction in vocational agriculture, including farm mechanics activities on a local, State, or national basis; and (c) assisting financially, through loans or grants, deserving students in all-day vocational agriculture classes and young farmers under 30 years of age who were former students in all-day vocational agriculture classes in becoming satisfactorily established in a farming occupation; and

(8) to cooperate with others, including State boards for vocational education, in accomplishing the above purposes; and to engage in such other activities, consistent with the foregoing purposes, determined by the governing body to be for the best interests of the corporation.

Sec. 4. The corporation shall have power—

(1) to sue and be sued, complain, and defend in any court of competent jurisdiction;

(2) to adopt, use, and alter a corporate seal;

(3) To choose such officers, managers, agents, and employees as the business of the corporation may require;

(4) to adopt and alter bylaws and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States or any State in which such corporation is to operate, for the management of its property and the regulation of its affairs, including the establishment and maintenance of local chapters and State associations of chapters;

(5) to contract and be contracted with;

(6) to take and hold by lease, gift, purchase, grant, devise, or bequest any property, real or personal, necessary for attaining the objects and accomplishing the purposes of the corporation, subject to applicable provisions of law of any State (A) governing the amount or kind of real and personal property which may be held by, or (B) otherwise limiting or controlling the ownership of real and personal property by, a corporation operating in such State;

(7) to transfer and convey real or personal property;

(8) to borrow money for the purposes of the corporation, issue bonds therefor, and secure the same by mortgage, subject to all

applicable provisions of Federal or State law; (9) to use the corporate funds to give prizes, awards, loans, and grants to deserving students and young farmers for the purposes set forth in section 3;

(10) to publish a magazine and other publications;

(11) to procure for and distribute to State associations, local chapters, and members all official Future Farmers of America supplies and equipment;

(12) to adopt emblems and badges; and

(13) to do any and all acts and things necessary and proper to carry out the objects and purposes of the corporation.

SEC. 5. The headquarters and principal offices of the corporation shall be located in the District of Columbia, but the activities of the corporation shall not be confined to that place but may be conducted throughout the various States, Territories, and possessions of the United States. The corporation shall maintain at all times in the District of Columbia a designated agent authorized to accept service of process for the corporation, such designation to be filed in the office of the clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia. Notice to or service upon such agent, or mailed to the business address of such agent, shall be deemed sufficient notice or service upon the corporation.

SEC. 6. Eligibility for membership in the corporation and the rights and privileges of members shall, except as provided in this act, be determined according to the bylaws of the corporation. In the conduct of official business of any local chapter each member shall have one vote. In the conduct of the official business of any State association each qualified delegate of a local chapter shall have one vote.

SEC. 7. (a) The national officers of the corporation shall be a student president, four student vice presidents (one from each of four regions of the United States established in the bylaws for purposes of administration of the corporation), a student secretary, an executive secretary, a treasurer, and a national adviser.

(b) The national student officers of the corporation shall comprise a board of student officers. It shall be the duty of such board to advise and make recommendations to the board of directors with respect to the conduct of the activities and business of the corporation.

(c) The national officers of the corporation shall be elected annually by a majority vote of the delegates assembled in the annual national convention from among qualified members of the corporation, except that the national adviser shall be the Chief of the Agricultural Education Service, Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, the executive secretary shall be a member of that Service, and the treasurer shall be an employee or member of a State agency that directs or supervises a State program of agricultural education under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes Vocational Education Act or the Vocational Education Act of 1946 (Public Law 347, 64th Cong., and Public Law 586, 79th Cong.).

(d) In the conduct of the business of the annual national convention each qualified delegate shall have one vote.

SEC. 8. (a) The governing body of the corporation, which shall exercise the powers herein granted to the corporation, shall be a board of directors composed of: (1) the Chief of the Agricultural Education Service, Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, who shall act as chairman; (2) four staff members in the Agricultural Education Service, Office of Education, Federal Security Agency; and (3) four State supervisors of agricultural education.

(b) The terms of office of members of the board and the method of selection of such members, other than ex officio members, shall

be prescribed by the bylaws of the corporation.

(c) The board shall meet at least once each year at such time and place as may be prescribed by the bylaws. The annual report of the board shall be presented at such meeting. Special meetings of the board may be called at any time by the chairman.

(d) The board may designate the chairman and two members of his staff as a governing committee which, when the board is not in session, shall have and exercise the powers of the board subject to its direction and have the power to authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all papers which may require it.

(e) The board of directors which shall serve until the first board is selected as provided in this act shall be composed of the nine persons named in the first section of this act.

SEC. 9. (a) No part of the income or assets of the corporation shall inure to any member, officer, or director, or be distributable to any such person except upon dissolution and final liquidation of the corporation as provided in section 15 of this act.

(b) The corporation shall not make loans to its officers, directors, or employees. Any director who votes for or assents to the making of a loan to an officer, director, or employee of the corporation, and any officer who participates in the making of such a loan shall be jointly and severally liable to the corporation for the amount of such loan until the repayment thereof.

(c) This section shall not preclude prizes, awards, grants, or loans to student officers and members meeting the criteria established by the board of directors for selecting recipients of such benefits.

SEC. 10. The corporation, and its members, officers, and directors, as such, shall not contribute to or otherwise support or assist any political party or candidate for elective public office.

SEC. 11. The corporation shall be liable for the acts of its officers and agents when acting within the scope of their authority.

SEC. 12. The corporation shall have no power to issue any shares or stock, or to declare or pay any dividends, its objects and purposes being solely educational.

SEC. 13. The corporation shall keep correct and complete books and records of account and shall also keep minutes of the proceedings of its members, the board of directors, and committees having any authority under the board of directors; and it shall also keep a record of the names and addresses of its members entitled to vote. All books and records of the corporation may be inspected by any member or his agent or attorney at any reasonable time.

SEC. 14. (a) The financial transactions shall be audited annually by an independent certified public accountant in accordance with the principles and procedures applicable to commercial corporate transactions. The audit shall be conducted at the place or places where the accounts of the corporation are normally kept. All books, accounts, financial records, reports, files, and all other papers, things, or property belonging to or in use by the corporation and necessary to facilitate the audit shall be made available to the person or persons conducting the audit; and full facilities for verifying transactions with the balances or securities held by depositors, fiscal agents, and custodians shall be afforded to such person or persons.

(b) A report of such audit shall be made by the corporation to the Congress not later than January 15 of each year. The report shall set forth the scope of the audit and shall include a verification by the person or persons conducting the audit of statements of (1) assets and liabilities, (2) capital and surplus or deficit, (3) surplus or deficit analysis, (4) income and expense, and (5) sources and application of funds.

SEC. 15. Upon final dissolution or liquidation of the corporation and after the discharge or satisfaction of all outstanding obligations and liabilities, the remaining assets of the corporation shall be used by the board of directors for the benefit of students of vocational agriculture, or be transferred to some recognized educational foundation.

SEC. 16. The corporation, and its duly authorized chapters and associations of chapters, shall have the sole and exclusive right to use the name of Future Farmers of America and the initials FFA as representing an agricultural membership organization and such seals, emblems, and badges as the corporation may lawfully adopt.

SEC. 17. As a condition precedent to the exercise of any power or privilege granted to the corporation under this act, the corporation shall file in the office of the secretary of State, or similar officer, in each State and in each Territory or possession of the United States in which subordinate associations or chapters are organized the name, and post office address of an authorized agent in such State, Territory, or possession upon whom legal process or demands against the corporation may be served.

SEC. 18. The United States Commissioner of Education, with the approval of the Federal Security Administrator, is authorized to make available personnel, services, and facilities of the Office of Education requested by the board of directors of the corporation to administer or assist in the administration of the business and activities of the corporation. The personnel of the Office of Education shall not receive any compensation from the corporation for their services, except that travel and other legitimate expenses as defined by the Commissioner of Education and approved by the board of directors of the corporation may be paid. The Commissioner, with the approval of the Administrator, is also authorized to cooperate with the State boards for vocational education to assist in the promotion of the activities of the corporation.

SEC. 19. The corporation may acquire the assets of the Future Farmers of America, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Virginia, and of the Future Farmers of America Foundation, Inc., a corporation organized under the laws of the District of Columbia, upon discharging or satisfactorily providing for the payment and discharge of all of the liabilities of such corporations.

SEC. 20. The provisions of this act shall take effect on the filing, in the office of the clerk of the United States District Court for the District of Columbia of affidavits signed by the incorporators named in the first section of this act to the effect that the Virginia corporation known as the Future Farmers of America has been dissolved in accordance with law, but only if such affidavits are filed within 1 year from the date of enactment of this act.

SEC. 21. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PLANT AND ANIMAL INSPECTION SERVICE

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3698) to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to pay employees of the United States Department of Agriculture performing inspection or quarantine services relating to imports into and exports from the

United States, for all overtime, night, or holiday work performed by them at any place where such inspection and quarantine services are performed, at such rates as he may determine, and to accept from persons for whom such work is performed reimbursement for any sums paid out by him for such work.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT TO ACT ENTITLED "AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF BANKRUPTCY THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES"

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 9284) to amend the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it amended, etc., That paragraph (8) of section 606 of the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(8) 'Wage earner' shall mean an individual who works for wages, salary, or hire at a rate of compensation which, when added to his other income, does not exceed \$5,000 per year."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ESTABLISHING A NEW GRAND TETON NATIONAL PARK (WYO.)

The Clerk called the bill (S. 3409) to establish a new Grand Teton National Park in the State of Wyoming, and for other purposes.

Mr. ASPINALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado?

There was on objection.

OSAGE INDIANS, OKLAHOMA

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2423) to amend section 7 of the act of February 27, 1925 (43 Stat. 1008), relating to the Osage Indians of Oklahoma.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 7 of the act of February 27, 1925 (43 Stat. 1008, 1011), which imposes an inheritance restriction with relation to lands and funds of the Osage Indians, is amended by inserting after the comma following the word "Provided" the following additional restriction: "That (except in cases where a person claiming as such heir is a party to judicial proceedings pending on the date of the enactment of this proviso in which the claimant has filed a formal pleading alleging Indian blood) no claim of heirship shall be recognized unless the claimant shall establish that he is a citizen of the United States and is enrolled on a membership, census, or other roll prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, or has a lineal Indian ancestor so enrolled."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 6, strike out the word "inserting" and insert in lieu thereof the fol-

lowing: "striking out the portion of said section."

Page 1, line 7, strike out the words "the following additional restriction" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "and inserting in lieu thereof the following."

Page 2, line 5, strike out the quotation mark and period and insert the following: "That this section shall not apply to spouses under marriages existing on February 27, 1925."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

FORT PHILLIP KEARNEY MILITARY RESERVATION, R. I.

The Clerk called the bill (S. 2491) providing for the conveying of land and buildings at Fort Phillip Kearney Military Reservation to the State of Rhode Island.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Housing and Home Finance Administrator is authorized and directed to convey upon receipt of consideration from the Board of Trustees of State Colleges of the State of Rhode Island equivalent to 50 percent of the appraised value of United States property hereinafter described by quitclaim deed to the Board of Trustees of State Colleges of the State of Rhode Island all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to so much of the land, constituting the site of an existing stone house and a former dock, located in the northeast corner of the former Fort Phillip Kearney Military Reservation, Narragansett, R. I., which site is generally described as follows: Lying east of a line beginning at a point in the northerly boundary of said reservation due south of the southwest corner of a tract of land presently owned by the Board of Trustees of State Colleges and extending due south for 300 feet; and north of a line extending eastwardly from the southerly end of said 300-foot line in a line parallel to the northerly boundary of said reservation for a distance of approximately 690 feet to Narragansett Bay; together with all improvements thereon excepting therefrom the pump house and water, sewer, and electric systems, together with necessary easements therefor: *Provided*, That the Board of Trustees of State Colleges of the State of Rhode Island shall within 120 days of the enactment of this Act furnish the Public Housing Administration with a survey satisfactory to said Administration of said lands and easements.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDMENT TO SECTION 5192 OF THE REVISED STATUTES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7340) to amend section 5192 of the Revised Statutes, with respect to the reserves of certain national banks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I inquire of the gentleman from Alaska about this bill and request him to explain it?

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, this bill was introduced by me at the request of some of the national banks in Alaska. Although they are not members of the

Federal Reserve System, these banks are required to maintain as reserve at least 15 percent of the aggregate amount of deposits. But whereas national banks generally can keep up to four-fifths of their reserves with other national banks approved by the Comptroller of the Currency, national banks within the Territories must keep in their own vaults two-fifths of the total reserves. The law so requiring was enacted in 1864 because of the remoteness in point of travel time of the Territories; it was felt that they should have greater reserves available for immediate use in event of emergency. If that need did exist, it has long since passed. Money can be shifted back and forth by airplane quickly and with ease. So enactment of this bill would recognize changed circumstances and would enable the national banks in the Territories to put money which must be kept in the vaults now to constructive use.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. The passage of this bill will put them in the same position as banks in the States?

Mr. BARTLETT. I believe that is true.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That section 5192 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, as amended (12 U. S. C. 144), is hereby amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5192. Four-fifths of the reserve of 15 percent which a national bank located in Alaska or in a dependency or insular possession or any part of the United States outside of the continental United States, and not a member of the Federal Reserve System, is required to keep, may consist of balances due such bank from associations approved by the Comptroller of the Currency and located in any one of the central reserve or reserve cities as now or hereafter defined by law or designated by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SHANKS VILLAGE VETERANS' TEMPORARY-HOUSING PROJECT

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 8458) authorizing the Housing and Home Finance Administrator to release the trustees of Columbia University, in the city of New York, and the Citizens' Veterans Homes Association of Rockland County, Inc., from obligations under their contracts for operation of veterans' temporary housing project, NY-V-30212.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That, notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, the Housing and Home Finance Administrator is authorized and directed—

(a) upon the request of the trustees of Columbia University, in the city of New York, to release said trustees from any and all covenants and obligations under contract No. HA (V-30212) mph 20, dated August 1, 1946, entered into between said trustees and the Federal Public Housing Authority, and all amendments thereto; and

(b) upon the request of the Citizens' Veterans Homes Association of Rockland County, Inc., a nonprofit corporation, to release said corporation from any and all covenants and obligations under contract No. HA (VN-

8C293) mph 1, dated March 14, 1947, entered into between said corporation and the Federal Public Housing Authority, and all amendments thereto;

both of which contracts are in connection with the operation of veterans' temporary housing project No. NY-V-30212, known as Shanks Village and located in Rockland County, N. Y.: *Provided*, That the said trustees or the said corporation, as the case may be, release the United States from any and all liability under their respective contracts and return to the United States title to any buildings, equipment, or other property which may have passed to the said trustees or the said corporation under their contracts: *And provided further*, That payments, if any, to which the United States may be entitled on the basis of periodic settlements under the contracts, shall continue to accrue to the end of the month in which the release by the Administrator is made and settlement therefor shall be made by the said trustees or the said corporation, as the case may be, within 60 days after such release.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MILITARY CHAPLAINS ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 5941) to incorporate the Military Chaplains Association of the United States of America.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Alva J. Brasted, of Virginia; Henry Darlington, of New York; Simpson B. Daugherty, of Pennsylvania; Monroe Drew, Jr., of California; Clifford M. Drury, of California; Harold G. Elsam, of Illinois; Edward L. R. Elson, of California; Ira S. Ernst, of the District of Columbia; Joshua L. Goldberg, of New York; Augustus S. Goodyear, of New York; Cecil H. Lang, of Texas; Daniel Lynch, of Massachusetts; Arlington A. McCallum, of the District of Columbia; John W. McQueen, of Alabama; Cyrus W. Perry, of New York; Frederick C. Reynolds, of Maryland; George F. Rixey, of Missouri; Patrick J. Ryan, of California; Harris E. Starr, of Connecticut; Gustav Stearns, of Wisconsin; Edward J. Smith, of Iowa; Francis V. Sullivan, of Massachusetts; John M. Thomas, of Vermont; Edmund W. Weber, of Minnesota; Robert J. White, of Maine; Julian E. Yates, of the District of Columbia; Nils M. Ylvisaker, of Minnesota; and their successors, who are, or who may become, members of the Military Chaplains Association of the United States of America, a national association of chaplains and former chaplains of the armed services, and such national associations are hereby created and declared to be a body corporate by the name of "the Military Chaplains Association of the United States of America."

SEC. 2. That said persons named in section 1, and such other persons as may be selected from among the membership of the Military Chaplains Association of the United States of America, a national association of chaplains and former chaplains of the armed services, are hereby authorized to meet to complete the organization of said corporation by the selection of officers, the adoption of a constitution and bylaws, and to do all other things necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act, at which meeting any person duly accredited as a delegate from any area, State, or local chapter of the organization of the existing national association known as the Military Chaplains Association of the United States of America, shall be permitted to participate in the proceedings thereof.

SEC. 3. That the purpose of this corporation shall be: (a) To safeguard and to strengthen the forces of faith and morality of our Nation; (b) to perpetuate and to deepen the bonds of understanding and friendship of our military service; (c) to preserve our spiritual influence and interest in all members and veterans of the Armed Forces; (d) to uphold the Constitution of the United States; and (e) to promote justice, peace, and good will.

SEC. 4. That the corporation (a) shall have perpetual succession; (b) shall have power to make its own organization, including its constitution, bylaws, rules, and regulations; (c) may adopt a corporate seal and alter it at pleasure; (d) may establish and maintain offices for the conduct and transaction of its business; (e) may appoint or elect officers and agents; (f) may authorize the executive committee to conduct the business and exercise the powers of the corporation; (g) may publish a magazine or other publications; (h) may charge and collect membership dues, subscription fees, and receive contributions of money or property to be devoted to the carrying out of the purposes of the organization; (i) may acquire by purchase, devise, bequest, gift, or otherwise, and hold, encumber, convey, or otherwise dispose of, such real and personal property as may be necessary or appropriate for its corporate purposes; (j) may sue and be sued; and (k) generally may do any and all lawful acts necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes for which the corporation is created.

SEC. 5. That said corporation may acquire any or all assets of the existing national association known as the Military Chaplains Association of the United States of America upon discharging or satisfactorily providing for the payment and discharge of all liabilities.

SEC. 6. That said corporation and its area, State, and local chapters shall have the sole and exclusive right to have and to use in carrying out its purpose the name "the Military Chaplains Association of the United States of America."

SEC. 7. That the corporation shall, on or before the 1st day of September in each year, transmit to Congress a report of its proceedings for the preceding calendar year, including the full and complete statement of its receipts and expenditures. Such reports shall not be printed as public documents.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

INCORPORATING THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

The Clerk called the bill (H. R. 7990) to incorporate the American Society of International Law, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may we have some information as to who this Society of International Law is?

Mr. HOBBS. Mr. Speaker, it is a group of distinguished international lawyers such as Mr. Justice Robert H. Jackson of the Supreme Court.

The need for such an organization grows out of the necessity for contact with the Bar of the Hague and other similar institutions dealing with international law. We believe that there is a necessity in a very real sense to continuing conferences among international lawyers of the world in a peace movement at this time. We believe there

should be more interest in international law, particularly since our last two Presidents have requested consideration of the nations of the earth of treaties with reference to the continental shelf and the problems growing out of that part of the bed of the seas littoral to so many nations.

We think that the agreements reached between the great minds of international lawyers that preceded the Nuremberg trials established a new principle of international law by virtue of which the leaders of aggressor nations in war could be condemned as criminals, was a most valuable aid to the cause of world peace. There are many such points that may be added to the list of achievements of the International Law Bar of the World. It is a national and an international organization without cost to our Government, and it will give its members that recognition which they deserve.

Mr. H. CARL ANDERSEN. Mr. Speaker, in view of the explanation of the distinguished gentleman from Alabama, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the following persons, citizens of the United States and members of the executive council of the unincorporated association known as the American Society of International Law, to wit: Manley O. Hudson, of Cambridge, Mass., president of the said society; Dean G. Acheson, of Washington, D. C., honorary president of the same; George A. Finch, of Chevy Chase, Md.; Edwin D. Dickinson, of Philadelphia, Pa.; and Philip C. Jessup, of New York, N. Y.; vice presidents of the same; Philip Marshall Brown, of Washington, D. C.; Frederic R. Coudert, of New York, N. Y.; William C. Dennis, of Richmond, Ind.; Charles G. Fenwick, of Washington, D. C.; Cordell Hull, of Washington, D. C.; Charles Cheney Hyde, of New York, N. Y.; Robert H. Jackson, of McLean, Va.; Arthur K. Kuhn, of New York, N. Y.; George C. Marshall, of Leesburg, Va.; Henry L. Stimson, of New York, N. Y.; Elbert D. Thomas, of Salt Lake City, Utah; Charles Warren, of Washington, D. C.; George Gratton Wilson, of Cambridge, Mass.; and Lester H. Woolsey, of Chevy Chase, Md.; honorary vice presidents of the said society; Edward Dumbauld of Uniontown, Pa., secretary, and Edgar Turlington, of Chevy Chase, Md., treasurer of the same; Edward W. Allen, of Seattle, Wash.; Mary Agnes Brown, of Washington, D. C.; Florence Brush, of Bronxville, N. Y.; Kenneth S. Carlston, of Urbana, Ill.; Ben M. Cherrington, of Denver, Colo.; Percy E. Corbett, of New Haven, Conn.; Willard B. Cowles, of Lincoln, Nebr.; William S. Culbertson, of Washington, D. C.; John S. Dickey, of Hanover, N. H.; Alwyn V. Freeman, of Los Angeles, Calif.; Ernest A. Gross, of Manhasset, N. Y.; Stanley K. Hornbeck, of Washington, D. C.; A. Brunson MacChesney, of Chicago, Ill.; William Manger, of Washington, D. C.; Charles E. Martin, of Seattle, Wash.; John Brown Mason, of Oberlin, Ohio; Myres S. McDougal, of New Haven, Conn.; Hans J. Morgenthau, of Chicago, Ill.; Durward V. Sandifer, of Chevy Chase, Md.; Francis B. Sayre, of Washington, D. C.; Carl B. Spaeth, of Palo Alto, Calif.; Robert B. Stewart, of Medford, Mass.; and Albert C. F. Westphal, of Albuquerque, N. Mex.; and such other persons as are now members of the said society, and their successors, are hereby created and declared to be a body corporate, by the name of the American Society of International Law.

[PUBLIC LAW 735—81ST CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 815—2D SESSION]

[S. 3698]

AN ACT

To enable the Secretary of Agriculture to furnish, upon a reimbursable basis, certain inspection services involving overtime work.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to pay employees of the United States Department of Agriculture performing inspection or quarantine services relating to imports into and exports from the United States, for all overtime, night, or holiday work performed by them at any place where such inspection and quarantine services are performed, at such rates as he may determine, and to accept from persons for whom such work is performed reimbursement for any sums paid out by him for such work.

Approved August 28, 1950.

